Exhibit 3

IDENTIFYING AND WEIGHTING
REGIONAL CONSERVATION CRITERIA

Example Criteria Report from North Coast/Klamath Workshop
Terrestrial Biodiversity Example

The first small breakout group was charged with the following mission:

> "ID criteria that are elements or aspects of the resource that makes it desirable or valuable to conserve."

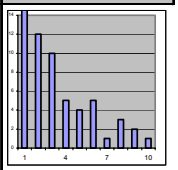
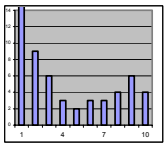
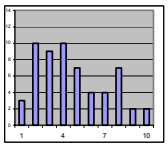
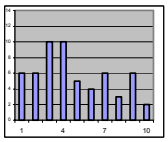
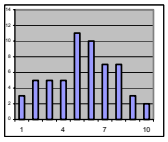
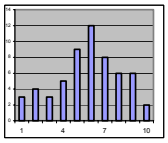
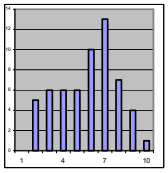
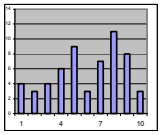
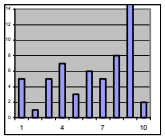
Each group identified valuable conservation criteria for one of five resource categories: Terrestrial Biodiversity, Aquatic Biodiversity, Working Landscapes – Agriculture and Grazing, Working Landscapes – Forestry, and Recreation. In the large group, facilitators presented each of the criteria. For each resource category, participants ranked all of the criteria, numbering them from highest to lowest priority (1=highest priority). Our process of criteria ranking purposefully does not ask participants to express priority between different resource types (e.g. aquatic biodiversity criteria aren't ranked against working lands criteria). Rather, participants are only asked to express priority within a given resource category (e.g. the identified aquatic biodiversity criteria are ranked against one another).

It is important to note that the goal of this exercise was to observe where there was agreement or disagreement about important criteria. The scores are not the result of a consensus process; rather, they reflect the range of opinions of the participants at the workshop.

The tables below display the criterion for each resource topic and their relative level of priority. Based on the full group's scores, a relative level of priority is determined for each criterion. The process for determining relative priority is as follows: For each criterion, all of participants' scores are summed. Once the values for each criterion are totaled, a "percent rank of total score" is calculated. The criteria with the maximum total score is be given a 100% and all other scores are given a percentage relative to that maximum score. A model for extracting "natural breaks[1]" is then used to group the relative percent scores into three classes (low, medium, and high priority). For each criterion, the associated graph depicts the number of people that assigned each numerical score.

[1]. The Jenk's Model extracts "natural breaks" between the relative percent scores by grouping them into 3 classes in which the sum of each group's variance minimized.

Objective: Terrestrial Biodiversity

Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores
Unique & sensitive habitats (oak woodlands, prairies, hardwood forest, old growth forest, uncommon vegetation types; suitable for threatened, endangered, rare species; seasonal habitat for migratory species; underrepresented communities)	100%	**HIGH**	3.41	
Large intact landscapes (long-term viability; habitat for species with large range; contribute to air and water supply and quality; roadless; headwaters; to sustain multiple trophic levels)	96%	**HIGH**	4.16	
Habitat linkage & buffer zones (proximate to other protected areas)	92%	**HIGH**	4.67	
Concentration of species or habitats	92%	**HIGH**	4.78	
High risk of habitat conversion (urban or rural development; industrial, e.g. instream mining)	88%	MED	5.43	
High risk of fragmentation	86%	MED	5.78	
High risk of habitat degradation (habitat loss due to existing management; invasion of pathogens or invasive species; declining habitat connected to intact habitat)	86%	MED	5.78	
Restoration potential (reestablish fire regime; ability to restore natural ecological processes)	84%	MED	6.00	
Feasibility of protection and/ or recovery (broad-based community support; capable or willing stewards; low short-term and long-term costs)	83%	MED	6.28	
Accessibility to wide range of economic groups (public access where there is not much access to natural areas)	68%	LOW	8.72